

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

NO. 38.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
day by

A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1855, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an
act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is..... \$100,000.00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is..... 70,000.00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.....	189,045.15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.....	11,100.00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....	200,145.15

Loans on undoubt personal security, due within sixty days.....	174,820.23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.....	9,425.69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns.....	18,900.00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.....	17,855.49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.....	1,604.45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies).....	5,998.46
Missouri defense warrants.....	1,814.05
Revenue stamps.....	411.00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.....	15.80
	\$ 430,990.36

LIABILITIES.	
Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.....	4,425.80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.....	59,012.85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....	40,412.85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-	
STATE OF MISSOURI,	
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.	
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, do solemnly and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.	
(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.	
(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.	

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis County. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. Hodges, an Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES'
LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for

BLUING CLOTHES.

FOR SALE BY

BUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—3m*

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 14—2m. G. W. GWYN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

TO DAY AND TO MORROW.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

High hopes, that burn like stars sublime,
Go down the skies of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
But a bitterliest need 'em;
But never sit we down and say,
There's nothing left but sorrow;

We walk the Wilderness to-day—
The promised Land to-morrow.

Our birds of song are silent now;
There are no flowers blooming;
But life burns in the frozen bough,
And freedom's spring is coming!
And freedom's tide comes up away,
Though we may stand in sorrow;

And our good bark—a-ground to-day—
Shall float again to-morrow!

Through all the long, drear night of years
The people's cry ascended,
And earth is wet with blood and tears
Ere we meet suffering's ended;

The few shall not forever sway,
The many toil in sorrow;
The bats of Hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shall rise to-morrow!

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling beauty glisten;

Lo! now the day bursts up the skies—
Lean out your souls and listen!

The world rolls Freedom's radiant way,

And ripens with our sorrow;

Keep heart! who bears the cross to-day—
Shall wear the crown to-morrow!

Oh, Youth, flame earnest, still aspire
With energies immortal;

To many a heaven of desire

Our yearnings open a portal;

And though age wears by the way,

And hearts break in the furrow

We'll see the golden grain to-day—
The harvest comes to-morrow!

Build up heroic lives and all
Be like the sheathen sabre,

Ready to dash out at God's command—
O! the Chivalry of Labor!

Triumph and toil are twins—and aye

Joy suns the clouds of sorrow;

And 'tis the martyrdom to-day—
Brings victory to-morrow!

MARRYING A FARMER.

"And to-morrow you leave us? Oh! Amy,
little did I think, when I saw you wedded to
Henry Kingsley, Representative from
District, New York, that he would ever take
you to such a home!"

"And why not, my sister? I knew that
he was a farmer, and when I promised to be
his bride, I expected to be a farmer's wife.
Nor would I change my lot, if I could. I
expect will be 'the loved ones at home,' and I
could not expect to carry them with me to my new home."

"But just think of it, sister! You who
have been reared so tenderly, to work like
Aunt Rachel, perhaps. I expect, if ever I
come to see you, to find you milking the
cows, or feeding the pigs, or, at least, in the
kitchen, cooking for great, hungry men, who
do not know jelly from custard. It is too
bad!" And here Nelly broke down and sobbed
bitterly.

Henry laughed. "Well, if you are so
afraid of cows, Amy need not go for them
nor milk them to-night!"

Nelly knew they were laughing at her
again, and, looking up, she saw a pair of
magnificent eyes, brimming with mirth,
fixed upon her; and her own eyes and
cheeks burned until they pained her. As
soon as she reached the house she hurried
away to her own room to give vent to her
outraged feelings. But Amy suspected her,
and quickly followed, to find her in tears.

"This is too bad! Poor, tired Nelly! I
did not dream I was grieving you."

"Oh! I do not mind you, Amy, nor your
husband! But the great, overgrown brother,
who don't even speak to me, but if he dared
would laugh at me all the time—I don't like
him one bit!"

"Oh! yes!" said she to her mother, "I
know how it is! She is too noble to com-
plain; and she knew how I was so troubled
about her."

"But," says the mother, "she sends an in-
vitation, indorsed by her husband, to have
you come and see for yourself."

"Oh! I should die in a little while—I
know I should! But for poor dear Amy's
sake I will go, and stay as long as I can,
you and papa think best."

They did think best. For the sisters had
never been separated before, and poor Nelly
was pining sadly. The morning on which
she was to go her mother came in and pro-
posed assisting her in packing her trunk.

"A trunk, mamma! A traveling bag will
be all I shall need to take. I can put one
dress in that. A home dress is all I shall
need."

But Mrs. Conway insisted. And a trunk
was nicely packed, and, in due time, accom-
panied its fair owner to the residence of the
Hon. Henry Kingsley.

When the first warm greeting was over,
Nelly looked around in mute surprise at the
luxurious surroundings of her sister's Car-
petts, curtains, mirrors, paintings—all super-
ior to those in her father's house. And
then a library! Tiers of the choicest books,
reaching from ceiling to floor, were reviled
by portraits, maps and statues in every niche
and corner. "But there must be a skeleton
somewhere!" thought obstinate little Nelly
as she followed her to her room, her own
room, as Nelly insisted on calling it. How
sweet and pure was, with its white blue
hangings, and blue and buff carpet, with
furniture to match! And then those vases of
violet and mignonettes! Amy knew she
would miss them, and placed them there-
herself.

"It is nice, after all, Amy! and I have
been silly to worry about you! But, and she
looked up and down the long, dusty
road, edged with green and shaded with
trees, "you must be lonesome! There is no
house near you, and but few in sight!" And
the troubled look came back to the young

face.

"No, Nelly, I am not lonesome. I have
all the company I wish for, especially now
you have come. But come let me assist
you in laying aside this traveling dress, and
show you into the bathroom; and then you
must rest, while I go and prepare supper for
those 'great hungry men.'

"Oh! then you have to cook for the men,
just as I expected!" And the tears came
into the poor, tired eyes once more.

"Yes, and I eat at the same table with
them, and I like it!"

"There! Did I not tell you so? This
comes of marrying a farmer! Poor Aunt
Rachel! When I used to pity her so, I did
not think my sister would have to drudge in
the same manner."

"I do not need a bit of sympathy—I am
just as happy as I can be. But come, now
rest a little while, and then dress. I want
you to look your best. Did you bring that
blue silk I like so well? Oh, yes! here it is.
I send Fanny up to help you?"

"No, Amy, if she is your girl, and you
must take her place in the kitchen."

"Now, don't fret any more, please, and in
half an hour I shall send Fanny."

And Fanny came, and her nimble fingers
soon convinced Nelly that it was no new em-
ployment for her. When Nelly entered the
parlor she found her brother-in-law waiting
to receive and welcome her; and then turning,
he introduced his brother to her, who was
a fine-looking man, of twenty-five, perhaps,
and just the one to make an impression on a loving
heart like Nelly's. The tea bell soon
rang, and Nelly, taking Mr. Kingsley's
arm, went out, dreading the staring eyes of
the workmen. But the little tea table was
laid for only four, and fairly glistened with
its snowy napkins, lucid chimes and shining
silver. Fanny, in a white apron, and almost
as white hands, attended the table; and Nelly
gave a little sigh of relief as her last
bugaboo vanished, and chatted, like her
elf, with her friends.

And yet there were times when she was
conversing with his brother that she would
look up and find his great earnest eyes fixed
upon her, and her heart would thrill like a
flower with a humming bird in its blossom;
and then, with one of his abrupt move-
ments, he would turn away, chirping to the
canary, pulling Bounce's ears; or perhaps he
would go and tease sister Amy a while. Mr.
Kingsley, the elder, was proud of his hand-
some brother, and knowing his passionate
love of beauty, he wondered much that he
did not seem more attracted by the beauti-
ful Nelly. That she was a dear, good girl
he was sure, and their evident dislike to
each other puzzled and even pained him.
In the presence of others—and they had
many visitors while Nelly was there—they
were studiously polite, but in the family
circle Arthur, at least, was sarcastic.

But a message came to Nelly, recalling
her home, for a visit to the sea-side.

"Oh! if you could only go with us, as in
the olden times, Amy. I declare, Henry, I
am afraid some dreadful punishment will be
inflicted upon you for taking Amy from us,"
and tears came into her eyes and color in
her cheek.

Nelly was sure he was quizzing her, and
answered with some show of spirit.

"I think it is a shame for a man of your
talents and taste, yes, and wealth, to bury
himself in such a solitary place as this! Why,
I would not be compelled to pass my days
here for the world!"

The happy couple only laughed, and Nelly
began to think she was very silly, and
laughed too, and wished she had been a lit-
tle less demonstrative.

After tea, the husband proposed a walk in
the garden, and here, as within the dwelling,
the most artistic taste marked every arrange-
ment. A perfect wilderness of flowers,
and yet not a thing out of place. Nelly felt
that she should never tire of its beauties; but
Amy soon spoke of returning, as Nelly
was quite weary. "And" she said, glancing
at her husband, "I shall want her to go
with me to milk the cows."

"I shall do no such thing! The horrid
things, with their great sharp horns and
ugly feet, I always was afraid of them at
Aunt Rachel's. One of them came at me
once, and would have bit me, if I had not
screamed loud enough to scare her away.

Aunt said it was the clover blossoms I had
in my hand that she wanted, and not me; but
Amy soon spoke of returning, as Nelly
was quite weary. "And" she said, glancing
at her husband, "I shall want her to go
with me to milk the cows."

"I do not dream I was grieving you."

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1865

[From the Baltimore Commercial.]

Symptoms of Returning Harmony.

Recent developments confirm us more and more in the conviction that, the one great root of bitterness having been deracinated, the remaining questions at issue between parties in this country are such as time and frank discussion will peacefully settle. The extreme Radicals, who have been assailing with their usual asperity the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, are now divided among themselves, and some of the most influential of them have manfully come out in vindication of the honesty of his intentions and the wisdom of his course.

One of these witnesses, Major George L. Stearns, of Boston, is a gentleman of wealth, who has been long identified with the extreme anti-slavery agitators, and who represents the most advanced wing of that party. Having become personally acquainted with Mr. Johnson at Nashville, he availed himself recently of the fact to call on the President at Washington, and was admitted to a frank and unrestricted conversation, which, by the President's permission, he has reported. With this conversation Major Stearns expresses himself satisfied. He believes that President Johnson is actuated by the purest motives, and that he desires to do entire justice both towards the whites and the blacks at the South. In reference to neither, however, does he mean to be precipitated in his action.

We have a still more important witness as to the President's policy in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who, from his pulpit, on Sunday evening, 22d ult., declared that "we have never had a man in the Presidential chair who has proven himself more wise in the solution of questions brought to him than President Johnson." Mr. Beecher expressed himself as follows, in language, the moderation and sagacity of which are equally to be commended:

"Indeed!" replied his friend, with a sly twinkle of the eye. "You take extra care to protect yourself from the cold, while she goes bare-necked and in paste-board shoes. I inferred that it was you that inherited the mother's consumptive tendencies, and not she."

"Battles magnificently stern array."

"Warmest Sympathy."

In his letter to Mr. Adams, Lord Russell says, that "the efforts by which the United States Government and Congress have shaken off slavery have the warmest sympathy of the people of these kingdoms." Let us do the working classes of England the justice to admit, that so far as they are concerned, his Lordship's assertion undoubtedly holds good. But this generation of Americans can never forget that the ruling classes of England were bitterly and persistently opposed to the triumph of our Government in its dealings with the rebellion.

The publication of the list of American loanholders received in England created some excitement there. Quite a number of the distinguished persons implicated in that transaction wash their hands of it with virtuous indignation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a laconic epistle to the editor of the Star, requests the removal of his name from that ill-starred association. Another honorable and gallant gentleman, Evelyn Ashley, writes to the Times, that at no time had he any share or interest in the Confederate loan. Laird, the great Father of Rams, denies that he ever had anything, in any way, to do with that money, and Ridout, of the Morning Post, winds up not only by an exoneration of himself, but declares that if the rest of the list be like that which refers to him, there is no dependence to be placed upon it.

After these emphatic contradictions, we should like to see the man who will venture again to connect the name of either of the above celebrities with the Confederate loan, or with any transaction of a Confederate character. It is a remarkable fact connected with the late Confederacy, that no one was prominently connected with it on either side of the Atlantic. The common idea that it has a great many friends in England is now known to be unfounded. It may well be questioned whether Mr. Gladstone ever said that "Mr. Davis had created a nation," and whether Laird ever built a ram for the Confederacy. As Mr. "Arap," of Rome, Ga., would observe, "we are all of us trying to show that none of us was that," and with flattering success. In the meantime, Uncle Sam, shrewd old soul, but good-natured, believes as much as he pleases, and is happy to be assured that nobody threw that Confederate brick, so called, against his door. It threw itself; it was a meteoric stone; came, possibly, out of Aetna or Vesuvius, or from the man in the moon. This time he is willing to pass it over, and account for it on any of the unknown laws of nature; but the Chancellors of Exchequers, the Confederate rams, and other financial and pugnacious persons, will find a repetition of their little nocturnal frolic followed by more serious consequences than a headache next morning.

Belgian Protest Against the invasion of Mexico.

A most influential Belgian party, the so-called Flemish league of Antwerp, composed of the most enlightened champions of liberty and progress, addressed in July last a manifesto to President Juarez protesting against King Leopold's complicity with the enlistment of Belgian troops for his son-in-law, Maximilian, and solemnly declaring that the people of Belgium look upon this proceeding with abhorrence, and that all their sympathies are on the side of the president of the American republic. It is also declared in this document, that the young men of Belgium are entitled to enlist, on the false pretext that they will only have to serve as a private body-guard for the so-called Empress Charlotte, the daughter of their sovereign.

The Mexican minister of foreign affairs, Senor Lerdo de Tejada, addressed on the 23d of September last an official dispatch to Mr. Coremaens, the president of the Antwerp league, conveying the sense of gratification felt by the chief magistrate and people of Mexico at this flattering mark of sympathy. The manifesto and dispatch are published in the official gazette of the Mexican republic of September 28. While this protest of the Belgian people gives fair hopes of a change of policy after the death of King Leopold and the advent to power of the duke of Brabant, Louis Napoleon takes pleasure in exasperating the liberal Belgians by appointing to the rank of officer of the French legion of honor, Lieutenant Colonel Baron Van der Smissen, an extreme ultramontane and commander of the Belgian legion of Maximilian.—*Chicago Republican*.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.—The English in India, says an Exchange, are making a good thing, commercially and financially, in many ways. They are a model for less experienced people and governments. For example: The good Christians in Birmingham manufacture for India quantities of bronze gods and goddesses, and articles for the temples, which pay a good profit. The more conscientious manufacturers give ten per cent. of their profits to the society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Then the English Government in India raises a handsome revenue by taxes on heathen temples and worship. Has Congress ever seriously thought of the revenue that might be made by taxing extra wives in

Utah? The last stroke of British genius was that of the railway managers in India organizing cheap excursion trains to take the Hindoos to the great Buddhist festivals. They take a pious heathen over a thousand miles and back for six dollars. Think of a Hindoo buying a return excursion ticket to a festival of Juggernaut! All that get crushed under the car of that famous idol make a clear gain to the company, besides being safe from the risk of collision on the return trip. The Church Congress, just held at Norwich, did not have this matter up for discussion.

SENSIBLE FASHION.—A new fashion has just been inaugurated among the ladies, and it is one of the few late introductions in dress that is to be admired—the fashion of reasonable short skirts. The filthy trailing skirt that did away with the vocation of street-sweepers and scavengers are being laid aside, and neat, clean, short ones are taking their place. The ladies who have the advance in this revolution of fashion among us are entitled to admiration and credit for their good sense and taste.

A SURPRISED FATHER.—A fine-looking man, of noble physique, and clad in overcoat, gloves and stout boots was walking out the other day with his little three-year old daughter, a pale-faced child, with bare neck and arms, and morocco slippers. A neighbor, meeting them, began to ask, with great apparent concern, after the father's health, adding,

"But I'm glad your little one does not inherit your feeble constitution."

"Feeble constitution" exclaimed the astonished parent. "Why, I was never sick a day in my life, while, as to my daughter, we fear she has her mother's consumptive tendencies."

"Indeed!" replied his friend, with a sly twinkle of the eye. "You take extra care to protect yourself from the cold, while she goes bare-necked and in paste-board shoes. I inferred that it was you that inherited the mother's consumptive tendencies, and not she."

The Confederate Bondholders in England.

The Richmond Republic thus alludes to the recent denials of prominent parties in England, of their sympathizing with the rebellion:

The publication of the list of American loanholders received in England created some excitement there. Quite a number of the distinguished persons implicated in that transaction wash their hands of it with virtuous indignation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a laconic epistle to the editor of the Star, requests the removal of his name from that ill-starred association. Another honorable and gallant gentleman, Evelyn Ashley, writes to the Times, that at no time had he any share or interest in the Confederate loan. Laird, the great Father of Rams, denies that he ever had anything, in any way, to do with that money, and Ridout, of the Morning Post, winds up not only by an exoneration of himself, but declares that if the rest of the list be like that which refers to him, there is no dependence to be placed upon it.

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As Mr. "Arap," of Rome, Ga., would observe, "we are all of us trying to show that none of us was that," and with flattering success.

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Battle magnificently stern array.

Warmest Sympathy.

The following fact or two, from indisputable sources, such as we can wholly vouch for, furnish a striking commentary upon the sincerity of that advice so frequently thrust upon this country by England and France, to adopt a free trade policy.

The London Times printing office uses two large presses of the "Hoe" patent. When they found it necessary to introduce them, however, unwilling to have a machine made in the United States, they arranged with R. Hoe & Co. to be furnished with complete drawings of every part, and the work was done in England.

I will commence by telling you who are the most inclined to do right—they are the officers and soldiers who have fought in the armies of the late Confederate States. Two-thirds of them not only confess themselves whipped, but gracefully acknowledge that they have been fairly dealt with, and are prepared to do anything honorable in return for the magnanimity displayed by the President of the United States and the majority of the Northern people, citizens and soldiers. They all talk alike—Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Captains and privates—all acknowledge that they have been whipped, and whipped fairly, and are to a man in favor of peace and an obliteration of the past. This is laudable, for

"Peace holds her victories,
No less renowned than war."

I wish it to be distinctly understood

"I will a round, unvarnished tale deliver,"

or, in other words, that I shall confine myself strictly to the truth. I have been in the State a month, made the acquaintance of nearly all of the delegates at the late convention, and since then have visited different parts of the State. In seeking information, I have not been wading around in babbling brooks, but I have plunged into the current; I have been amongst the strong and well-meaning men of the State, and I have observed keenly their actions, and listened attentively to their conversations and deliberations, and have not allowed myself to be led astray by the reticence of pulpits orators, or by the non-committal paragraphs of half starved editors, or by the whisperings of imbecile old men, or the pleasantries of silly young ladies.

I repeat it, then, the most loyal people, as a body, in this State, are the returned officers and soldiers. They talk the fairest, and are the most reliable and upright. The say: "We fought bravely, and as long as there were hopes of success. We were whipped, and we accepted, like soldiers, as we were, the terms of surrender, which were magnanimous; and we are bound to act in good faith—we will act in good faith; we will support the President and uphold the honor of the old flag, and again be good citizens of the United States." This is exactly the tenor of the sentiment of those who have participated in

"Battles magnificently stern array."

"Warmest Sympathy."

The termination of the rebellion found our Government in the preparation of a large fleet of new and improved naval vessels to meet any exigency—whether by foreign interference in our national affairs or otherwise—that might arise. Among them were seventeen first-class sloops of war, which will combine great speed and more than the usual invulnerability of wooden vessels.

The building of so formidable a fleet of this class of vessels in preference to iron clads was forced upon the Navy Department, based upon the opinions of skilled naval and nautical men, who unanimously declared that the former class (iron clads) could not be made serviceable for cruisers. The fleet above described and named below are all contracted for, several are launched and the remainder are on the stocks. Those that have been launched thus far are remarkable for their fine lines and clean models, and they bear every characteristic of fast sailers. The following is the list of the new fleet:

Twenty gun Screw Sloops. Eight gun Screw Sloops.
Tuns. Tuns.
Antietam 2,200 Arapaho 2,200
Guerrero 2,200 Keosauqua 2,200
Illinois 2,200 Moshola 2,200
Jura 2,200 Tahgaya 2,200
Kewayda 2,200 Wanaloet 2,200
Manitou 2,200 Watanga 2,200
Minnetonka 2,200 Willmette 2,200
Ontario 2,200 Wampanoag 2,200
Pisatqua 2,200

How to Make Good Citizens of the Freed-men.

FORTY years ago, the late Lord Macaulay said:

"There is only one cure for the evils

which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is freedom!" When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. * * * * *

After these emphatic contradictions, we should like to see the man who will venture again to connect the name of either of the above celebrities with the Confederate loan, or with any transaction of a Confederate character. It is a remarkable fact connected with the late Confederacy, that no one was prominently connected with it on either side of the Atlantic. The common idea that it has a great many friends in England is now known to be unfounded. It may well be questioned whether Mr. Gladstone ever said that "Mr. Davis had created a nation," and whether Laird ever built a ram for the Confederacy.

As Mr. "Arap," of Rome, Ga., would observe, "we are all of us trying to show that none of us was that," and with flattering success.

In the meantime, Uncle Sam, shrewd old soul, but good-natured, believes as much as he pleases, and is happy to be assured that nobody threw that Confederate brick, so called, against his door.

It threw itself; it was a meteoric stone;

came, possibly, out of Aetna or Vesuvius, or from the man in the moon. This time he is willing to pass it over, and account for it on any of the unknown laws of nature; but the Chancellors of Exchequers, the Confederate rams, and other financial and pugnacious persons, will find a repetition of their little nocturnal frolic followed by more serious consequences than a headache next morning.

"Battles magnificently stern array."

"Warmest Sympathy."

The following fact or two, from indisputable sources, such as we can wholly vouch for, furnish a striking commentary upon the sincerity of that advice so frequently thrust upon this country by England and France, to adopt a free trade policy.

The London Times printing office uses two large presses of the "Hoe" patent.

When they found it necessary to introduce them, however, unwilling to have a machine made in the United States, they arranged with R. Hoe & Co. to be furnished with complete drawings of every part, and the work was done in England.

I will commence by telling you who are the most inclined to do right—they are the officers and soldiers who have fought in the armies of the late Confederate States. Two-thirds of them not only confess themselves whipped, but graciously acknowledge that they have been fairly dealt with, and are prepared to do anything honorable in return for the magnanimity displayed by the President of the United States and the majority of the Northern people, citizens and soldiers. They all talk alike—Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Captains and privates—all acknowledge that they have been whipped, and whipped fairly, and are to a man in favor of peace and an obliteration of the past. This is laudable, for

"Peace holds her victories,
No less renowned than war."

I wish it to be distinctly understood

"I will a round, unvarnished tale deliver,"

or, in other words, that I shall confine myself strictly to the truth. I have been in the State a month, made the acquaintance of nearly all of the delegates at the late convention, and since then have visited different parts of the State. In seeking information, I have not been wading around in babbling brooks, but I have plunged into the current; I have been amongst the strong and well-meaning men of the State, and I have observed keenly their actions, and listened attentively to their conversations and deliberations, and have not allowed myself to be led astray by the reticence of pulpits orators, or by the non-committal paragraphs of half starved editors, or by the whisperings of imbecile old men, or the pleasantries of silly young ladies.

I repeat it, then, the most loyal people, as a body, in this State, are the returned officers and soldiers. They talk the fairest, and are the most reliable and upright. The say: "We fought bravely, and as long as there were hopes of success. We were whipped, and we accepted, like soldiers, as we were, the terms of surrender, which were magnanimous; and we are bound to act in good faith—we will act in good faith; we will support the President and uphold the honor of the old flag, and again be good citizens of the United States." This is exactly the tenor of the sentiment of those who have participated in

"Battles magnificently stern array."

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THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 10, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The War that ensanguined our fields with the blood of Brothers, and pierced the bosom of our Homes with the anguish of grief, is o'erpast; and Peace—"Gentle Peace"—"hath spread her balmy wings" o'er all our beloved land.

We this day rejoice in Peace returned—the Union preserved—and the Government restored. A kind Providence has added the blessing of abundant harvests.

We may well say, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness." "The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys are covered with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing."

THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, has been set apart, by Proclamation of the President of the United States, as a day of National Thanksgiving. Let all the Citizens of Kentucky unite in keeping and observing the day accordingly. "Lift up your hands in the Sanctuary and bless the Lord."

Given under my hand and the Seal of State, at the Executive Office, in Frankfort, November 7th, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov'r.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Sec. of State.

National Thanksgiving.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 28.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and, whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our grainaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and, whereas, righteousness exalts a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday in December as a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confessions of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and, with one heart and one mind, implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States the ninth.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

Review of News.

The elections of Tuesday last in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Maryland, have resulted in a complete Union victory. In New Jersey Ward's (Union) majority will probably reach 2,500, a gain of nearly 10,000 over last year. In the next Legislature the Union majority in the Senate will be one; in the Lower House, sixteen.

In New York the Republican majority will range from 20,000 to 30,000. General Barlow who entered the Federal Army a private, is chosen Secretary of State, over Gen. Slocum.

The majority against the Democracy of Illinois will reach from 10,000 to 15,000.

A dispatch to the President from Gov. Johnson announces that the Georgia Convention has repudiated the rebel war debt by a vote of 139 to 117.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show that the postal revenue in the loyal states for the past year was greater than in all the states previous to the war.

President Johnson has approved of the death sentence passed upon Wirz, the Andersonville prison keeper. He will be accordingly hung to-day in the Old Capital prison yard. Wirz has had a fair and full trial; the charges made against him were sustained; and his fate is richly deserved.

Major Gee, the keeper of the rebel pens at Salisbury, N. C., has been arrested and taken to Washington. He is confined at the Old Capital.

Ex-Governor Manning has been elected United States Senator by the South Carolina Legislature as the colleague of Governor Perry.

The Provisional Governor of Georgia has transmitted documents to the State Convention advising the State to claim the cotton which was taken by Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Longstreet declares that the sole cause of the failure of the late rebellion was the incapacity of Jeff Davis; and that, but for Davis' advice, Washington would have been taken by the rebels and made a base for offensive operations.

The city government of Savannah has been turned over by the military authorities to the municipal officials.

The mortality in the United States Hospitals during the late war was only nine per cent. In the Crimea it was fifty per cent.

A petition to See. Seward is circulating in Boston, asking him not to press our claims against the British Government for the damage done by the Anglo-rebel privateers, for the reason that when England becomes engaged in a war we can, by furnishing privateers to her adversary, do her far greater injury than she has done to us.

About nine-tenths of the Veteran Reserve Corps will be mustered out, under the late order permitting officers and men to choose between remaining in the service and leaving man.

The deficiency in the Wheat crop this year has been estimated at 26,000,000 bushels. The Commissioner of Agriculture in his report for October says that the decrease under last year's crop will be but 12,000,000 bushels.

The Late Elections.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours." The Union army has had another victory—at the ballot-box this time. They have proved themselves equally successful with the ballot and the bullet. As a few months ago, so now again they have blighted many hopes, destroyed many bright prospects, and squelched a good deal of treason. The Democracy has been very roughly dealt with by the Union party—in fact are thoroughly and deservedly whipped. Whipped is the right word, for their defeat has all the humiliation and shame of a sound drubbing. In the defeat of Lee and Johnston there was no humiliation. They, with their armies, stood up face to face with the Federal army, like men; but the Democracy have conducted the late canvass without even a show of dignity or manliness. Their one principle and their one effort has been to get office, and they have failed. Vain has been their forsaking of their old tenets; vain has been their eating of their own words; vain their contemptible fawning upon the soldiers at home, upon whom in the field they exhausted the whole vocabulary of slang and abuse; vain their nominations of Republicans as their candidates for office; and vain their laudations of President Johnson for his carrying out the measures inaugurated by the lamented Lincoln, whom when living they could not sufficiently abuse and malign because of these very measures. The people of these States where the elections have lately been held, have seen through all their subterfuges and shams, and have gloriously rebuked them—the Artful Dodger has been foiled—the whitened sepulchre has not hidden the corruption within.

In Massachusetts, the Union party has triumphed by the election of Hon. A. H. Bullock as Governor—his majority over the Democratic candidate being three to one. The House will be as largely Union as last year, while only one Democratic senator is elected. In Illinois there are large Union gains, the Union majority probably reaching fifteen thousand. Minnesota and Wisconsin have both gone the same good way. In St. Louis the county election has resulted in the triumph of the Constitution party by a large majority. Now we come to New Jersey—the State of Camden and Amboy. She has kicked out of the traces at last. She has awakened from her Rip Van Winkleism. Kilpatrick, with his brave cohort, has made another of his glorious and successful raids, and has utterly routed the enemy, completely demolishing the Camden and Amboy Democratic-treason-serving influence. Ward, the soldiers friend and Union candidate, has been elected by a majority of several thousand, and the new Legislature will be Union. So ends New Jersey slavery; so the Constitutional Amendment gains the vote of another State. Lastly, the Empire State rolls up another victory for the Union cause. The Democracy of that State stole the livery of Republicanism to serve their party in, but it availed them nothing. Even in New York city the Union party has made a gain of over ten thousand votes. General Barlow is triumphantly elected Secretary of State.

Thus the Democracy is again routed—the Union party has triumphed. Every means was used by the Democratic party to gain votes, to regain power—it crawled in the very dust to fawn upon the people. But all availed it nothing. Its scepter has departed for ever. This fact, and especially the reason of it, assures us of the loyalty of the masses. The taint of treason is upon the Democratic garments; her sympathies and good wishes have been with the rebellion from the first; she has denounced every effort for its suppression; she has been unstinted and most malignant in her abuse of the soldiers of the Union; in every possible way she has impeded the Union cause. Hence her defeat again, and hence the Union rejoicing over that defeat. We hope that party is now laid at rest forever.

A few words about the Cholera.

A good deal of excitement has been raised

by the report of the raging of the cholera on board the steamer Atlantic in quarantine in the New York harbor. There were several cases reported to have occurred among the steerage passengers. On examination, however, the report seems to have been greatly exaggerated.

The deaths on the voyage of twenty-four days only amounted to an average of about one a day, though there were some five hundred emigrants on board. The number of deaths on an emigrant vessel during such a voyage generally far exceeds that average. The fact of the disease being cholera is also strongly disputed, and a committee of physicians has been appointed to visit the steamer and make a thorough investigation as to the nature of the disease in question. In the meantime, every precaution is being taken to prevent its spread.

There have been as yet no cases of cholera in New York city. There is no question, however, but that it will appear there and, in all probability, very shortly. Some have thought winter would be protection against its ravages, but the loathsome disease has raged at St. Petersburg in the depth of winter. After reaching New York it will not be slow in making the tour of the Union. Every city, town and hamlet may expect a visit, and it travels to kill—or that there is no doubt. But like all other destroyers its intentions may be baffled and its ravages resisted. So all should make preparations to meet it bravely and successfully.

First; Arm yourselves with a good conscience, one void of offence towards God and towards man.

Second; Take care of your physical self; be careful to have a sound and healthy body.

Third; In that sound body keep a sound mind. *Mens sana in corpore sano* and cholera does not agree.

Fourth; Don't be afraid. If fear comes skulking around you, snub her inconveniently. The silly thing laughs in her sleeve when cholera is abroad, for then is her day of triumph—she slays her hundreds where cholera does its tens.

Fifth; While not fearing, yet be watchful. Cholera generally sends out its scouts to feel the condition of the man. They can be easily caught and tripped up, and if so cholera passes on. At the first premonition of its approach take the proper remedies and keep quiet.

Sixth; If the cholera seizes you keep up courage and be cheerful. Oppose your will to its power. The Abbe's struggle and victory over the cholera, in the Wandering Jew, is no fiction. Its hold can be shaken off.

Above all and with all, trust in Providence. The pestilence is in His hand; when He speaks its sword is sheathed and its power is gone. He cares for those who trust in him and prepares them for his will.

In a word, the cholera is on his march. So pray, watch, be careful, take courage, and trust yourselves with God.

To Pension Claimants.

We have received from Col. C. D. Pennebaker, agent of the State of Kentucky in Washington, forms of blanks for widow's, mother's and invalid's pensions, with instructions as to who are entitled to receive pensions and what steps must be taken to insure the payment of their claims. Under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1862, pensions are granted to Invalids, disabled since March 4, 1861, in the military or naval service of the United States, in the line of duty; to Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service, as above; to Children, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if there is no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's re-marriage; to Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support; and to Sisters, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support, provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the three last preceding classes.

Of course full proof is required of all claimants of pensions as to the validity of their claims. Proof of service, disability, or death, of the dependance of the mother or sister upon the deceased son or brother for support, must in all cases be furnished. Claims for pensions can be prosecuted free of cost. Kentucky has an agency at Washington established for the purpose of protecting the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers who belonged to Kentucky regiments, from cost in the prosecution of their claims against the United States. Proper blanks and all information necessary in establishing claims are furnished free of charge. Col. Pennebaker, the State agent, urges all concerned to make application to him—it will be a great saving of both time and money to the applicants. He instructs that in all enquiries concerning cases now pending for arrears of pay and bounty and pension, the name of the deceased or discharged soldier, his company, regiment, and date of death or discharge, and the time of filing the papers, must be given, to enable him to find the case. It must also be stated in all cases who claims—whether it is a widow, children, mother, father, or brothers and sisters. The Agent has the necessary Pension Blanks on hand for gratuitous distribution. All applications to him will be promptly attended to, and claims justly settled.

THANKSGIVING.

The following is the ordinance annulling the ordinance of secession, as it passed the Convention of the State of Florida, on the 18th of October. Pending its passage, an effort was made to modify the phraseology,

by substituting the words "null and void from the beginning," for "annulled," but the motion was defeated, yeas 9, nays 35. It passed in the following shape, by an unanimous vote:

"WHEREAS, The people of the State of Florida are desirous in good faith to restore the State to her former peaceful relations with the United States; therefore,

"Be it ordained, by the people of Florida in Convention assembled, That the ordinance adopted by the Convention of the people on the 10th day of January, A. D., 1861, known as the Secession Ordinance, and the same is hereby annulled."

The question of admitting negro testimony in the Courts is being sharply discussed throughout the State. There is a strong opposition developed.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Proctor Lodge, No 213, of Free and Accepted Masons, in Proctor, Owsley Co., September 16th, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS; It has pleased a Divine Providence to call from our midst our friend and Brother, John W. Hunter, and, whereas we would offer this tribute of respect to his memory. Be it:

Resolved, That by his loss the community has lost an upright and good citizen, and the craft a zealous, devoted, and esteemed Mason.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Lodge with which our beloved Brother was connected, deeply deplore his loss, and whatever his faults may have been, cast a veil over them and commend his virtues, which were many, as an example to be imitated by all the members of our institution.

Resolved, That to his bereaved family in their sad afflictions we would tender our warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That the members of the Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased; also to the Frankfort Commonwealth and Louisville Journal for publication.

DAVID PRICE,
JAMES F. BLOUNT,
CHAS. D. TYLER,
Committee.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R.—The change of running time of the trains on the Kentucky Central railroad went into effect on Monday last. Under the new arrangement the morning passenger train leaves Lexington at 5:30, and the afternoon train at 1:15. The morning passenger train leaves Covington at 6 o'clock, and the afternoon train at 1:50. The morning train from Lexington will arrive in Covington at 11 o'clock A. M., and the afternoon train at 6:30 P. M.

MARRIED

In Ascension Church, on the morning of the 7th, by the Rev. John N. Norton, ROBERT B. TAYLOR, to MARY C. CORTON.

In Franklin County, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 8th, JOSEPH GORBUTT, Jr., of Woodford Co., to SALLIE W. DOUGHERTY.

Leavenworth City papers please copy.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—Any one wishing to embark in the newspaper business, can have a first rate chance by inquiring at this office. Oct. 27—28.

DEP.—We are authorized to announce Mr. J. H. DUNCAN, of Shelby county, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at its next session.

Nov. 3. t. e.

RAVEL COMBINATION TROUPE.
CAPITAL HOTEL
BALL ROOM.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY and TUESDAY Eve. Nov. 13, and 14

This unrivaled combination consists of the following talented performers:

M'LLIE MARIETTA RAVEL,
Notice of the celebrated Ravels—the most wonderful Tight Rope performers in the world.

M'R. W. CONNELLY,
The accomplished young Actor from the New York Theatres.

MISS ELIZA LOGAN BURT,
Whose performances have been witnessed by thousands with wonder and delight.

MRS. AGNES V. BURT,
From the New York Theatres.

MISS CLARA BURT.
The Beautiful

MISS. CLARA BURT.
And

MR. GEORGE BURT,
The popular Comedian and Delinquent of Eccentric Characters.

Admission..... 50 cents.
Reserved Seats..... 75 cents.

Cards of Admission can be obtained at the Office of the Capital Hotel.
Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1865. 2. t.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that at the February term, 1865, of the Garrard Circuit Court an Indictment was found by the Grand Jury of said Court against JAMES and GREEN SLAUGHTER, for the murder of Absalom Pollard, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James and Green Slaughter, and their delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within

AGRICULTURAL

Manufactures and Agriculture.

The intimate dependence of agriculture, for its enlargement and compensation, upon the establishment of manufactures is well put in the following extract from the new official volume of statistics compiled from the last Federal census, by Mr. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the census. Mr. Kennedy says:

"To enter upon any discussion respecting the relative importance of interests which hold such intimate relations, with such indispensable independence reciprocally as agriculture and manufactures, the one augmenting the prosperity of the other, neither flourishing with the other languishing would be profitless. To every observer the fact is evident that lands enhance in value in proportion to the capital expended in manufactures, and that negligence and barrenness disappear in proximity to riches and population. The poor acre, with its rocks and tangled thickets, becomes transformed, by the presence of the factory or iron works, into a productive garden of greater value than fourfold its quantity of the most fertile valley distant from the avenues to the market. In truth, farming lands, everywhere, fertile as they may be, would possess but little value were it not for the consumption of their surplus produce either as food to sustain a commercial and manufacturing population, or as raw materials in the arts and manufactures, and other things being equal, it will be found that the prices of lands and the value of their products vary in proportion to the cost of transporting the latter to their place of consumption. These prices are not controlled so much by distance as by the cost of carriage, as we see illustrated in the effects of railroads and other means of conveyance, which deliver at a profit to the producer those articles which, transported by ordinary means, would cost more than the value of the crop in market, and this results from the enhanced worth of products occasioned by increased consumption, and the return freight in articles of manufacture, a process constituting the greater portion of commerce."

The system of agriculture, as pursued at present, with its labor saving machinery, could no more continue without the aid of the mechanic arts, than it would pay with the absorption of its products by manufacturers, or than manufactures could thrive independently of the products of agriculture or the consumption of mechanical productions by the farmer, and so inseparably are they identified in interest, that with the spindle at rest, and the anvil ceasing to ring, the plow must inevitably stop in the furrow."

Preservation of Fruit.

The preservation of fruit is an object of great importance, and to preserve it, in as natural a state as possible, is what we all desire, more particularly such fruit as apples, pears, and grapes. The time for gathering fruit depends upon certain conditions and the manner of gathering them, in a measure, influences their keeping. A fruit room should be dry, cool, and have equality of temperature. Fruit should be gathered during dry weather, care being taken not to bruise it, as the injured part soon rots and spoils the sound fruit that comes in contact with it. Apples gathered during wet weather, or early in the morning should be exposed to the sun to dry, on no account wipe them, as this rubs off the bloom, as it is called, which to some fruits acts as a varnish closing the pores and preventing the evaporation of the juice. Avoid laying apples in heaps for any length of time as it causes them to sweat and undergo a slight fermentation; and fruit that is thus treated, if it does not spoil, gets dry and mealy. By observing these directions, apples may be laid in well ventilated boxes and barrels, and kept a long time. Some think grapes keep better when hanging than when laid upon the table—either way the cut end should be closed with wax to prevent evaporation—some hang them by the stalk, others by the point of the bunch, as in this way the grapes are less pressed against each other. I know of some Rogers' Hybrid grapes, No. 15, that were kept until last May in excellent order by being laid upon a shelf; and a certain amateur whose faith in these unrivaled Hybrids had been very weak, was convinced of their superior quality, by testing them at that time.—O. H. Peck in *Country Gentleman*.

LIME.

SOIL TO WHICH LIME CAN BE EMPLOYED WITH ADVANTAGE.—All stiff clay soil nearly, and those in districts where the old red sandstone rocks prevail, are much benefited by it. It is of the greatest utility on the clay of the granite and clay-slate. Heavy doses are of extreme utility on new land or that which has been long pastured; as much as 150 to 300 bushels per acre may be applied. Peaty soils are greatly improved by lime. Good as are the effects of lime on heavy land, they are no less striking on light land. Indeed, all soils deficient in this essential element, are rendered more productive by the use of lime.

SOIL NOT BENEFITED BY LIME.—As a general rule, those which contain more than 4 per cent of lime should not have lime applied to them. Such is the opinion of Dr. Vellecker, who gives the following means:

TO ASCERTAIN THE SOILS LIKELY OR NOT LIKELY TO BE BENEFITED BY LIME.—Put a small quantity of soil in a tumbler, and pour upon it, first a little water, and then a good deal of spirits of salts, or muriatic acid. If this addition produces a strong effervescence, there is no need of applying lime to the land; if no effervescence is produced, in all probability, liming or marl will be useful. However, this simple test cannot always be depended upon, and it is therefore much safer to have the proportion of lime determined in the soil, which at no great expense can be done by an analytical method.

HOW TO OBTAIN EGGS.—There is much in breed, in egg-laying qualities. But the most is in good treatment—making the hen at home. A crowded place will not do. Too many hens together is bad. Why? Because it interferes with tranquility. The points of success are; warm, roomy, clean quarters; unmolested; plenty of food, a variety of feed, varied daily with animal food of some kind, it matters little what; water changed often; crushed bones, either burnt or otherwise; pulverized earth or spent ashes to swallow in; light, and as much cheerfulness as possible. Then select good breeds. The Spanish are among the best layers, and are almost anywhere to be found. But remember the good treatment, or dispense with hens for profit.—*Coleman's Rural World*.

A FARMER WITHOUT ARMS.—H. W. Beauchamp, Onondaga county, N. Y., sends to The American Agriculturist an interesting account of a farmer he formerly knew, who was born without arms: "Instead of appealing to the charitable for support, he commenced early to help himself. His first property was a hen and chickens, next, a pet lamb, and afterwards a shaggy. He took good care of these, and increased his stock a little at a time, until he became a prosperous farmer. Having no hands, he learned to use his toes, which were longer than common. His legs were also very flexible, and by practice he was enabled to perform most operations with ease. He put on and took off his own clothing, shaved and fed himself, milked his own cows, and took part in most labors of the farm. He was a terror to evil doers whom he could punish with severity. He was powerfully built and possessed of great strength in the head and shoulders. He would bite like a ram, or seize an offending urchin with his teeth, and shake him with bull-dog tenacity. He died at the age of seventy, leaving a large family—having been married three times."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a farmer who manufactures butter and cheese from the milk produced on his farm, is not subject to a license tax, though he manufactures more than \$1,000 worth per year. Such products are legitimately derived from his business as a farmer, and are ordinary farm products.

Are Newspapers Nuisances?

It is the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, publicly expressed in the Protestant Episcopal Convention, that "a newspaper is a nuisance, and that any diocese would be a model one which did not have any." Bold and uncompromising as this dogma may seem in this age and country of multitudinous publication, so far from being fresh, original, and, as we may say, Substantial, it is a veritable antique, with the appropriate ancient and fish-like smell, and has been entertained and avowed by many priests, potentates and philosophers, under many circumstances, in many forms, and in many countries. Tastes differ; and there are no doubt some persons residing within hearing of the Rev. Mr. Stubbs's church-going bell who consider him, in the depravity of their hearts, to be a nuisance. We are not sure that some of his associates in the Convention did not entertain the same uncharitable feelings. If we were asked to state candidly our opinion, we should be forced to say that we do not regard the Church in America as supremely blessed in having secured the ministration and the co-operation of Mr. Stubbs. We mean nothing personal, and nothing unkind; but we should not, we frankly own, consider it a privilege to sit under him, and to listen to his model sermons. And, if he would like to know our reason for this, we may as well say frankly that, with no wish to speak ill of his heart, we have a profound contempt for his head, and for that of every other man, be he Reverend or otherwise, who does not see that, with all their faults and shortcomings—and we acknowledge them to be many—newspapers, in the main, are eminently useful in disseminating intelligence, in stimulating thought, and in shaping correct public opinion. As there are good and bad newspapers, so there are good and bad clergymen; but, though we may have had occasion to censure the latter sometimes for the grossest immorality, we have never gone out of our way to make a wholesale and indiscriminate onslaught upon the whole Church which had the misfortune to number them among its ministers. We have never said that the Diocese of New York, or the Diocese of Philadelphia, would be better off without a Bishop. We have never spoken disrespectfully of the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, because the Reverend Jones was caught tripping, and was deposed from the priesthood. We never made it the occasion of leading articles against prelacy that the Right Reverend Polk put off his lawn sleeves and put on epaulettes, and sword in hand, rode at the head of his marauding regiments. We do not even now advise Stubbs's congregation to dismiss him. Perhaps it would be of small use if we did. A church satisfied with Mr. Stubbs is not at all likely to subscribe for our newspaper, nor for any newspaper whatsoever.

The view of journalism entertained by the Rev. Mr. Stubbs is a good, sound, Old Dominion piece of opinion, which was aired long ago in Congress by Henry A. Wise, who thanked God that there were no newspapers in his diocese—we mean his district. We believe that he rather than else objected to school-houses also, and held the sentiments of Mr. John Cade in regard to reading and writing. Whether he was equally hostile to pulpits, we do not know—but he might have been, unless he were fortunate enough to secure the services of the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, from whose lips nothing dangerous nor disorganized could possibly fall. This silly affection of undervaluing public education and its necessary instruments, was a legitimate result of the aristocratic notions engendered by Slavery. It was fashionable among the "upper classes" of the South, and their nice-minded sympathizers in the North, to undervalue popular education, and to assert that it tended to "agrarianism," and infidelity, and public disorders. Whatever served to elevate the masses was hateful in the sight of those who would have doomed the masses to perpetual ignorance—to hopeless bondage and unquestioning submission. It was the natural custom of those who hated all freedom, except their own, to denounce freedom of thought and of speech as dangerous to order and religion and law. They were men out of their time and place—the victims of unreasonable fear and egregious vanity—men who would have sent back all learning to the cloister, and who seriously mourned the invention of printing—conservatives, who sincerely disbelieved in human progress, and who regretted the disappearance of every vestige of the world's infancy—monkish-minded gropers, of whom the Rev. Mr. Stubbs is an excellent specimen. The wonder is that he consents to live outside the walls of a monastery—that he does not reside upon the top of a column like St. Simon Stylites, or hire a private and most uncomfortable cave, wherein he may starve upon herbs and water, cultivate scars upon his shoulders, and colonize vermin upon his whole person.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

An agricultural society offered a premium for the best mode of irrigation, which was printed *irritation* by mistake; whereupon an honest farmer sent his wife to claim the prize. A writer, in describing the last scene of "Othello," had this exquisite passage: "Upon which the Moor, seizing a bolster full of rags and jealously smothered her."

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF Medicine and Surgery.

THE TWENTIETH REGULAR COURSE OF lectures will begin on Monday, October 23, and continue until the latter part of February, with preliminary lectures during the first three weeks of October.

There will be Clinical Lectures in the Commercial City Hospital throughout the entire winter open to medical students.

FACTORY.

B. S. Lawson, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Thomas Wood, M. D.—Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. John H. Tate, M. D.—Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women. Daniel Vaughn, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. Frederick Roller, M. D.—Professor of Pathology and Diseases of Children. R. S. Read, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. R. R. McIlvaine, M. D.—Professor of Physiology and Forensic Medicine. B. P. Goode, M. D.—Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. M. B. Graff, M. D.—Prosector in Surgery.

FEES:

For all the Professors' tickets.....\$40.00 Matriculation fee.....5.00 Demonstrator's ticket.....5.00 Hospital ticket.....5.00 Graduation fee.....25.00

Students on their arrival in the city, by calling at the College, south-west corner of Longworth and Central avenue, will be assisted in procuring comfortable lodgings.

For circulars, or further information, address S12-2t. B. S. LAWSON, M. D., Dean.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before the Court of Claims and the various Executive Departments.

REFERS TO H. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. Joseph Black; Hon. J. A. McDougal, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. Robert J. Walker; Hon. F. B. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Tracy, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Macay, N. Y.; G. L. Barker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; R. J. Haldeman, Esq., Pa.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind. Sept. 26—1m.

STRAY NOTICE.

Franklin County Set.
TAKE UP a stra / by J. W. French, Frank- lin County, living near the Forks of Elkhorn a BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, 18 or 20 years old, blind in the left eye, both hind feet white—appraised at thirty five dollars before me by J. W. South and James Shackelford. Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace for said county, this 20th day of October 1865.

G. W. HOWE, J. P.
Oct. 24, 4 tw.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

H AS returned to Frankfort, and tendered his professional services to those who may desire them.

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's. July 27, 1865

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857—ff.

L. WEITZEL.
WEITZEL & BERBERICH.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863—ff.

Particular attention is given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

BURNAM & DICKSON,
REAL ESTATE

AND—

Insurance Agents.

Corne 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories.

Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c., before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865—ff.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1863.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECCULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodeous buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of the school.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.

July 14, 1865.

August 4, 1865—3 weeks—end 10.

THO. E. BEAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Fill practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863—by.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.